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Four Centuries of Greek Learning in England. By INGRAM BYWATER. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1919. Pp. 20.

The manuscript of Bywater's inaugural lecture as Regius professor of Greek at Oxford (1893-1908) has recently been found in a collection of his notebooks and is published by the delegates of the Clarendon Press. Beginning with a discreet tribute to the "large-minded sympathies" of his predecessor Jowett, the lecturer outlines the story of the introduction of Greek studies into Oxford and England from Italy at the Renaissance, and then in the course of eight or ten pages reviews the history of the "English school" down to the time when Arnold, Thirlwall, and Grote for better or worse gave a wider and more liberal character to Greek scholarship in England. Since the lecture was written the comprehensive history of Sandys has appeared. But Bywater's pregnant résumé and in particular the precise estimate by an expert and a kindred spirit of the work of Bentley, Porson, and the Porsonians are still worth reading.

PAUL SHOREY

A. Cornelii Celsi quae supersunt: recensuit FRIDERICUS MARX. Leipzig: Teubner, 1915. Pp. cix+484. M. 18.

This is the first volume of the *Corpus Medicorum Latinorum*, undertaken by the Puschmann Institute of Leipzig. In format and plan it closely resembles the published volumes of the *Corpus Medicorum Graecorum*. A frontispiece reproduces Rembrandt's portrait of Van der Linden, whose edition of Celsus was hitherto by far the best. Full Prolegomena (pp. v-cix) discuss at length the encyclopedic work of Celsus as a whole in its relation to others of similar character, its constituent parts, the manuscripts, earlier editions, the principles of the present edition, the Greek source of Celsus in his *Medicina*, his style, his use of rhythm and clausula, and grammatical points of interest. The body of the volume (pp. 1-484) contains the testimonia, the fragments of the *Agricultura*, the text of the *Medicina*, the fragments of the *Rhetorica*, a conspectus of the contents of the *Medicina*, and indexes giving respectively proper names, Greek words, and Latin words, and matters of importance (far from exhaustion).

It may be said at the start that we now possess an edition of Celsus such as has long been wanted. Having had for years to content myself with the extremely unsatisfactory text of the Teubner edition by Daremberg, it is a great relief to turn to one that can be used with confidence. This is not equivalent to saying that Marx has done all that can be done for his author. Time was when I might have said that of this excellent edition, as I have thought and probably said it of other editions; but I have learned that all men are fallible, and that even the most favorable first impression may prove to be ill founded. The only test of an edition is that given by long use in the course of critical study of the whole field to which it belongs. For such a test of Marx's *Celsus* there has been no time; I have, however,